FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1915

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Vol. III SEPTEMBER 18, 1915 No. 38

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Art Editor . . . . MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

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Notes of the Week

Woman Voters in Convention

THE Convention of Woman Voters, which was called by the Congressional Union, met on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Full reports of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue of THE SUFFRAGIST.

Congressman Frear Advocates the Anthony Amendment

CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. FREAR, of the Tenth Wisconsin District, who is making suffrage speeches at all the county fairs in the district, makes a point of advocating the passage of the national amendment enfranchising women. According to the *Milwaukee Free Press*, Mr. Frear, in referring to his vote in Congress in favor of the federal amendment providing that no state shall discriminate against its voters on account of sex, said that he cannot see any great difference in the principle of permitting the states to settle matters of this sort and having them settled by the federal government. State legislatures have to pass on a federal amendment before it can become law.

Letter Carriers Endorse Suffrage

THE National American Letter Carriers' Association, in convention at Omaha, has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage. The association is made up of carriers from all the principal cities of the country. There are 80,678 carriers in the United States, and 6,000 in New York City alone.

William Sanger Sentenced

BECAUSE he gave away a pamphlet on "Family Limitation," William Sanger was recently sentenced to thirty days in jail. Judge McInerney, who sentenced him, declared that his action was "contrary not only to the laws of the state, but contrary to the laws of God."

Mr. Sanger was convicted on evidence obtained under false pretenses by an agent of Anthony Comstock. The book in question was written by his wife, Margaret Sanger, who had gone abroad in order to be safe from arrest. In view of the growing protest against the law under which he was sentenced, the case is likely to be heard of again.

Woman as Acting Mayor of Los Angeles

IN the absence of Mayor Sebastian, of Los Angeles, Estelle Lawton Lindsay, of the city council, was recently chosen acting Mayor by her fellow-councilmen, all of them men. This is the first time, so far as known, that a woman has acted as the head of a municipality of the size of Los Angeles. Councilman Lindsay declined to regard her temporary occupancy of the Mayor's chair as a personal honor, but expressed her satisfaction that men in communities where women were as yet unenfranchised should see in what regard women were held by men in equal suffrage states, and her hope that it would have the effect of inducing them to do equal justice to their women.

Ex-President Taft on Suffrage

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of September 11 a characteristic article on woman suffrage, in which he balanced with some skill the arguments for and against woman suffrage and then settled comfortably back into a provisionally "stand-pat" attitude.

The upshot of Mr. Taft's reasonings on woman suffrage is:

"But though I am opposed to woman suffrage now, I recognize that it is likely to come some time. If it can be delayed until a great majority of the women desire it, and have become better prepared to exercise it, I think it will be a correct and useful extension of the democratic principle."

When women are strong enough to win suffrage, that is, Mr. Taft will be in favor of their having it.

That is a very safe position for any public man, and points to suffragists the excellent moral that they should stop bandying academic arguments on suffrage and organize their whole strength for a winning fight.

Pennsylvania Paper to Have Suffrage Editions

CATCHING the spirit from their sisters in other counties who have issued markedly successful "suffrage editions" of newspapers, Lycoming county suffragists will endeavor to follow suit.

On Saturday of next week the *Williamsport Sun* will be turned over to the suffragists. Mrs. R. Fleming Allen, Lycoming county chairman, will be editor-in-chief and she will be assisted by a staff which includes many prominent women of the city.

On Thursday, September 16, the staff of the *Huntingdon Semiweekly News* will take a well-earned vacation and the suffragists of the county will get out the paper. They will write it, print it and sell it. Ffrom the editor-in-chief down to "newsies," the staff will be composed of suffrage workers.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, wife of Judge Orlady of the Superior Court, and treasurer of the county suffrage organization, will be the business manager of the *News* for that day. Mrs. Dallas Bernhardt, the county chairman, will be editor-in-chief.

About fifty girls and young women, chaperoned by prominent women, will tour the county in automobiles and sell the paper. They will see that it gets into every home in Huntingdon county.

Illinois Women to Seek Ruling on Vote for National Delegates

THE equal suffrage states will have 182 votes in the next Republican national convention under the tentative plans of the Republican national committee for a convention of 995 delegates. This list includes Illinois, with fifty-eight votes.

Pennsylvania School Teachers Join Suffrage Move

RESOLUTIONS favoring votes for women were unanimously adopted before the close of the county teachers' institute in Scranton, Pennsylvania, last week.

The adoption of the resolutions was the direct result of the insistence of Mr. Samuel Weber, the superintendent of the school board, that the teachers take certain examinations which they did not believe constitutional. After a fruitless protest to the school board the teachers saw the helplessness of their position without the ballot. Backed up by their fathers and brothers, all voters, the women teachers secured some concessions from the board, but not as many as they would have if they were voters and factors in the election this fall.

Compulsory Education Bill Faced in Alabama

COMPULSORY education will be actually in effect in Alabama as soon as Governor Henderson approves a bill passed through the Senate last Saturday by a vote of 23 to 5. The bill had previously passed the House.

The bill provides for the employment of truant officers whose duty it will be to see that all children between the years of 8 and 15 attend school for at least seven weeks in the year, and makes it illegal for anyone to give employment to a child between the years of 8 and 15.

In educational circles the passage of the bill caused great rejoicing. It is certain that Governor Henderson will approve the measure, and then Alabama will have renounced the honor of being one of the three states of the Union in which there is no compulsory education law. Hereafter Mississippi and Georgia will alone be without such legislation.

Norman Hapgood, Editor, to Debate "Vote" in Philadelphia

NORMAN HAPGOOD, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, has accepted the invitation of the University Extension Society to appear on their platform, Witherspoon Hall, November 1, and take the affirmative in the debate on the suffrage amendment, to be voted on the following day. Mr. Hapgood has been active in the suffrage movement for years in New York city, but this will be his first appearance in Philadelphia.

Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, secretary of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, will take the negative side of the debate.

Jersey W. C. T. U. Finds Church for Discussion on Ballot

BARRED from Berean Baptist Temple by reason of their refusal to strike "A Symposium on Suffrage" from their program, the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Cumberland county, New Jersey, have been granted the use of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Bridgeton.

They will hold their thirtieth annual convention there next Wednesday. There will be no change in the program.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

The Maine State Convention

By Florence Kelley

THE Maine state convention of the Congressional Union was held in Portland on September 2. In local preparation for it, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Florence Kelley and the Misses Fleishman spent an afternoon and the morning of the convention in a motor car decorated with the colors, and with posters, handing out announcements of the convention. So little has this method of advertising suffrage been used in Maine, that the single car gave rise to a city-wide rumor of a parade as one feature of the convention.

AT THE luncheon at the Falmouth Hotel, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, president of the Portland Junior Suffrage League, presided and Mr. Whitehouse, who is president of the Portland Men's League, attended both the luncheon and the evening meeting. Among the company at the luncheon were Miss Helen N. Bates, president of the Maine State Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Louise Gilman Rounds, a vice-president; Mrs. James Strout, president of the Housewives' League, and Mrs. A. A. Kendall, president of the Portland Woman's Council. Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott, of Saco, president of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, accepted an invitation to the luncheon and authorized the use of her name as a member of the Advisory Committee for the convention, but was prevented by illness from being present.

An urgent invitation had been sent to Miss Jane Addams, who is now a taxpayer at Hill Cove, to stop over on her way to San Francisco, and attend the convention. Unhappily, however, all Miss Addams's western engagements have had to be canceled because of bronchitis, from which she is only now recovering, and she was unable to leave home. She telephoned greetings and good wishes for the success of the convention.

The room was beautifully decorated with the colors, the amendment banner, and flowers.

Luncheon Preceding Congressional Union Convention, Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Maine

AT THE conference which followed immediately after the luncheon, there was speaking by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, from Philadelphia, a taxpayer in Northeast Harbor; by Mrs. John Jay White, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, who is a taxpayer and summer resident in Naskeag. There were present women from all the four congressional districts in Maine; from the first, represented by Hon. Asher C. Hinds, of Portland, came Mrs. Whitehouse, Miss Bates, Mrs. Stoub and Mrs. Kendall, of Portland; Mrs. Rounds, of South Portland; Mrs. Hope H. Littlefield, of Kennebunk, and Mrs. W. E. Hanson, of Kennebunkport.

From the second district, represented by Mr. McGillicuddy, of Lewiston, came Mrs. Beulah Bray, of North Haven, sent by a wide-awake group of all-year-round residents and summer folks.

From the third district, represented by Hon. John A. Peters, of Ellsworth, came Mrs. Kelley, of Naskeag, and Mrs. Chatto, of East Surrey. Mrs. Chatto stated that, following the Congressional Union deputation to Mr. Peters, on August 14, the mayor of her city telephoned her a request to attend the Portland convention. She explained to him that she could not leave Mr. Chatto, who is a cripple "and a suffrage crank, a suffragist all his life," with only an inexperienced maid to take care of him in her absence. A little later the clerk of the court telephoned that the difficulty had been removed, Mrs. Chatto's niece had been induced to take her place during Mrs. Chatto's absence. Funds for the journey of two hundred miles to Portland were furnished by the officials, and Mrs. Chatto attended the convention.

From the fourth congressional district came Mrs. W. L. Hunt, of Bangor, who has the honor to be represented by Mr. Guernsey, of Dover, the only member of the Maine delegation in the Sixty-third Congress who voted "Aye" on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

THE six gentlemen who compose the Maine delegation had been invited to attend the convention and consider the relation of the delegation to the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Their replies to the invitation follow:

Mrs. Florence Kelley,
Member Advisory Council, Congressional Union,
Naskeag, Hancock County, Me.
Dear Madam:

I appreciate your kindness in inviting me to address the Maine State Convention of the Congressional Union, on the attitude of the Maine delegation in Congress on the question of woman suffrage, but as I have declined all invitations to speak this summer, I feel that I must decline this also. So far as the attitude of the Maine delegation which you refer to is concerned, I can speak only for myself. I have felt that this subject belonged rather to the people of Maine and that they would attend to it at the proper time. Last winter when the matter was pending before the Maine legislature, I wrote a letter saying "I did not vote for the suffrage resolution in the National House, for the reason that I felt it was a matter for the states individually to decide; but I feel that a referendum to the people of Maine would be a proper method of getting the sense of the people, and certainly the sense of the people ought to be taken on so important a subject."

Very truly yours,
Asher C. Hinds.

Lewiston, Me.,
August 11, 1915.

Mrs. Florence Kelley,
Naskeag, Me.
My dear Madam:

Your very kind letter of the sixth inviting me to address the Maine State Convention of the Congressional Union at Portland, September 2, received. I thank you for the same. My engagements are such that I cannot tell at the present time whether I can arrange to be present or not.

Appreciating your courtesy, I am
Very truly yours,
D. J. McGillicuddy.

Ellsworth, Maine,
August 24, 1915.

It would give me great pleasure and satisfaction to speak at your Congressional Union, although I think I should feel some embarassment in doing so, because I have no doubt that the ladies present are more familiar with the subject than I am and have made it more of a study, but I am prevented from taking advantage of the opportunity to meet you and submit my views by the fact that other engagements in this county previously made, claim my attention and will absolutely prevent me from going away. I assure you that it is with regret that I forego this opportunity. I trust that you know that it is not necessary for me to submit myself to your influence in order to be converted to your views. The last several times I have voted in favor of woman suffrage and shall continue to do so.

I thank you for your kind invitation to attend your meeting and I should be glad if you will express my regret to the other ladies who will be present.

Yours very truly,
J. A. Peters.

Dover, August 12, 1915.

I regret very much that it is probable that I shall be unable to accept the invitation as on July 26 I accepted the invitation of ex-Governor Rollins of New Hampshire to attend a Forestry Conference at the Profile House in that state on September 1 and 2. But for that I should be very glad indeed to attend the convention at Portland. I assure you I am very heartily in favor of the purposes of the convention.

Sincerely yours,
F. E. Guernsey.

Augusta, Maine,
August 30, 1915.

My dear Mrs. Kelley:

While unable to personally attend the suffrage convention at Portland on the 2nd proximo, I thank you none the less for your kind invitation.

I am in thorough sympathy with the suffrage movement, have advocated it for years, and though unable to personally vote on the subject when it came up in the United States Senate, was paired in its favor.

The Anthony amendment I regard as right in principle, and expedient from a practical standpoint, and it shall have my support and my vote.

Yours very sincerely,
Edwin C. Burleigh.

(*Continued on page* 8.)

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Rich and Dainty, and Like Corby Bread—ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Miss Bird Wilson, Nev.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Maine Delegation

IN THE Sixty-third Congress one lonely vote was cast for the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the Maine delegation. That was the vote of Mr. Guernsey, of the fourth Congressional district. Three votes were cast against the amendment, those of Senator Johnson and Representatives Hinds and McGillicuddy, of the first and second districts. Two votes were paired, Senator Burleigh with Senator O'Gorman, and Mr. Peters with Mr. Bell of Georgia.

These two gentlemen have now given assurances that in the Sixty-fourth Congress they will vote for the amendment. This is important, for measures are carried by votes, not by pairs. In the Senate twelve votes were lacking, and in the House seventy-eight votes, to carry the amendment.

All the six members of the delegation were invited to attend the Maine state convention of the Congressional Union held on September 2 in Portland. Their replies are printed elsewhere. That of Representative McGillicuddy is significant because he lives in Lewiston, the chief manufacturing center of Maine and there is, in that highly important political center, no suffrage organization of any kind. The North Haven group, organized in August in preparation for the convention, and represented by Mrs. Beulah Bray, will be responsible for Mr. McGillicuddy receiving from his constituents evidence that their interest in the Susan B. Anthony amendment is persistent and instructed.

Significant also are the letters of Senator Johnson and Mr. Hinds. The former is opposed to the Congressional method of granting suffrage. He would have the voteless women of thirty-six states undergo the needless labor, strain, fatigue, expense and delay of numberless state referenda rather than remove from the colored women of Mississippi the constitutional obstacle to their enfranchisement. From a New England Congressman this seems the more strange, because twenty-seven southern Representatives voted for the amendment, one of them from a state as far south as Louisiana.

Mr. Hinds is for the state-by-state method of giving votes to women. Unfortunately, the Maine legislature is inveterately hostile to that method, and voted down again this year the bill for a referendum on an amendment to the Maine state constitution. It is waiting for Congress to refer to it a federal amendment for ratification, fortified by a two-thirds' majority of both houses of Congress. When, therefore, Mr. Hinds votes against the federal amendment in Congress, and pleads in extenuation the fact that he is writing to the Maine legislature a letter recommending a state referendum, he cannot be surprised if voteless women, in Maine and elsewhere, resent this solemn playing of "Alphonse and Gaston." Mr. Hinds' letter to the Maine legislature produced no effect upon the doom of the bill for a suffrage amendment to the state constitution. That bill was killed as though he had not written. The closing scene of Congress was the curtain falling upon Mr. Hinds and the Maine legislature each in the act of saying to the other, "Après vous, mon cher monsieur!"

In Mr. Hinds' district there has hitherto been no concentration of interest and attention upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Henceforth the interest will be of the liveliest, and the work of educating the constituency will know no interruption.

Altogether there is ground for hope that, in the Sixty-fourth Congress, the vote of the Maine delegation will constitute a record more befitting so enlightened a state.

Suffrage in the Next Session

THE issue of national defense already promises to be a lively one next year. As a result, voters are promptly turning to the President, urging that he push legislation of that character in the next Congress.

The *Washington Star,* September 11, says editorially, "If the President pursues this course with the Congress coming in, as he did it with the Congress that has just gone out, he will not rest the case of preparedness with his formal address to Congress, but will follow that up with the exercise of the influence of his office toward securing legislation he desires."

The power of the President over legislation is a commonplace of political discussion; and suffragists must continue to hope that in the next Congress the President will give the support of his office to the national enfranchisement of women. The arguments for and against woman suffrage, so familiar throughout the country, entered upon a slightly new phase when the movement took on two years ago a national character. A few objections aimed against the federal process of enfranchisement were added to the anti-suffrage repertory. These new objections have been met and answered: their weakness is every day becoming apparent to a wider public. Political leaders who hesitated to endorse the federal suffrage amendment in the last Congress should be ready to accept it next year.

Senator Works assured a deputation of California women last week that in the last Congress he had been of the opinion that suffrage should come state by state, and not by Congressional action. Now, however, he has given up this position. "The race question should not be given as an argument against the national amendment," he said; *"that amendment simply abolishes the sex qualification, leaving valid all other existing qualifications, as well as the right of the state to establish new qualifications."*

This puts the case against the states' rights objection to federal woman suffrage in a nutshell. Politicians and people will have to admit that there is no argument against national woman suffrage that is not also an argument against state woman suffrage.

The change of opinion so frankly stated by Senator Works can be looked for from every fair-minded public man who has a practical belief in the principle of self-government.

Program of Women Voters' Convention

WOMAN VOTERS' CONVENTION

SEPTEMBER 14, 15 AND 16

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont

National Chairman, Convention Woman Voters

National Committee on Organization

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, N. Y., National Chairman

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Mrs. William Kent, California
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Montana
Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington
Mrs. George Fowler, Colorado
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California
Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, New York
Mrs. M. H. de Young, California
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, California
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Colorado
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Oregon
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Mrs. Lovell White, California
Miss Anne Martin, Nevava
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. J. T. Morrison, Idaho

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Mrs. L. M. Culver
Mrs. Sara Bard Field
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding
Miss Frances Jolliffe
Mrs. Julius Kahn
Miss Gail Laughlin
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille
Mrs. Fremont Older
Mrs. Marshall Darrach
Mrs. James Hamilton Morton
Mrs. Angus Gordon Boggs
Mrs. George B. Sperry
Mrs. Fred Thompson

Headquarters

CONGRESSIONAL UNION BOOTH

Palace of Education, P. P. I. E.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney

California Chairman, Congressional Union

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Luncheon **Inside Inn, P. P. I. E.** **12 o'clock**

Address of Welcome

MISS CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, Chairman California Branch Congressional Union

Toastmistress

MRS. FREMONT OLDER, California

Speakers

DR. YAMI KIM, China
MISS MABEL TALIAFERRO, New York
MISS JANET RICHARDS, D. C.
MADAME MARIA MONTESSORI, Italy
MADAME ALI KULI KHAN, Persia
MRS. MARGARET ZANE CHERDRON, Utah
MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, New York
MISS PERMEAL FRENCH, Idaho
MISS BIRD WILSON, Nevada
MRS. CHARLES W. KAYSER, Illinois
MISS KATHERINE CRAIG, Colorado
MR. J. H. BRALY, California

Reception and Tea to Members of Convention, 4.30 p.m.

Home of Representative and Mrs. William Kent, Kentfield, Marin Co.

Speakers

Representative JOHN I. NOLAN, Fifth Congressional District, California
Representative JULIUS KAHN, Fourth Congressional District, California
Representative EVERIS A. HAYES, Eighth Congressional District, California
MRS. S. B. M. YOUNG, Montana
MISS SUSAN P. FROST, South Carolina
MRS. W. J. ROACH, Louisiana
MRS. ELIZABETH GERBERDING, California

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Business Session, Illinois Building, P.P.I.E., 2 to 5 p. m.

Speakers

History of Federal Work, MRS. WILLIAM KENT, Calif.
Why the Susan B. Anthony Amendment? DR. M. M. DEAN, Montana
Coordination of State and National Work, MISS ANNE MARTIN, Nevada
The Waste of Woman, SARA BARD FIELD, Oregon
The Hope for Success of the Federal Amendment, Representative J. A. ELSTON, 6th Congressional District, California

Reception and Ball to Members of Convention

California Building, 8.30 p. m.

Hostesses

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, New York
Mrs. William Kent, California
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Montana
Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington
Mrs. George Fowler, Colorado
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California
Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, New York
Mrs. M. H. De Young, California
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, California
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Colorado
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California
Mrs. Mary Cachot Therkelsen, Oregon
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
Mrs. Lovell White, California
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. J. T. Morrison, Oregon
Mrs. Irving M. Scott, California
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, California
Miss Frances Jolliffe, California
Mrs. Dominique Francois Verdenal, California
Mrs. Frank C. Havens, California
Mrs. George Sperry, California
Mrs. Julius Kahn, California
Mrs. Fremont Older, California
Miss Ethel Moore, California
Mrs. Frank P. Deering, California
Mrs. Angus Gordon Boggs, California
Mrs. Henry Sahlein, California
Mrs. George Hough Perry, California

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Business Session, Illinois Building, P.P.I.E., 2 to 5 p. m.

Chairman

MRS. WILLIAM KENT, California

Speakers

Is Ours a Government by Party? MRS. IDA FINNEY MACKRILLE, California
Securing Suffrage Planks in National Party Platforms, MRS. DORA PHELPS BUELL, Colorado
The Sixty-fourth Congress, MISS ALICE PAUL, Washington, D. C.
Suffrage Tactics, MISS GAIL LAUGHLIN, California

Election of Envoys to Carry Resolutions from Convention to Congress

Farewell to Envoys from Convention to Washington, D. C.

Court of Abundance, P. P. I. E., 8.30 p. m.

Music . . . . . BAND
Song of Free Women . . . . . WOMAN'S CHORUS

Chairman

MISS CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY

Presentation of Plaque, EXPOSITION OFFICIAL
Reception of Plaque, MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT
Farewell of Governors of Suffrage States,
Farewell of Woman Voters, MISS GAIL LAUGHLIN
Reply of Envoys.
The March of Women, Hymn of Farewell, WOMAN'S CHORUS
Presentation to Envoys of Resolutions to Congress passed by Convention, and Farewell by Women of All Nations, MARGARET ANGLIN
Song of Farewell, the March of the Women, by Dr. Ethel Smyth, WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS
Conductor of Chorus, PAUL STEINDORFF
Procession of Escort of Envoys from Court to Exposition Gate

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Senator Brandegee Refuses to See Connecticut Women

SENATOR BRANDEGEE, a well-known opponent of woman suffrage in Connecticut, has declared that he will not vote for the federal suffrage amendment, because "it would abridge the rights of the several states to decide each for itself, what citizens shall be electors;" and he refused to receive a deputation of his constituents who wished to present to him their case for woman suffrage.

Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Congressional Union in Connecticut, says: "The refusal to receive our deputation shows how weak and fallacious is the plea that women do not need votes—that they can always obtain a hearing, and by standing outside of political parties can wield an influence more powerful than if they were voters."

The first request to Senator Brandegee to receive a deputation of his constituents interested in the passage of the federal suffrage amendment was sent the Senator by Mrs. Ascough in writing. Mr. Brandegee replied with a refusal. "My convictions in relation to this quesion," he wrote, "are well known."

The Connecticut women, however, could not credit it that a man elected to represent a constituency should positively refuse to receive a body of women who had a demand to lay before him.

Mrs. Ascough went, therefore, with a small committee from Hartford to New London by motor car to request the Senator to receive a deputation at his later convenience. The committee consisted of Mrs. Ascough, Mrs. C. M. Gallup, Miss Ruby Koenig, and Miss Agnes McCormick. They found Senator Brandegee absent from his office, but made it plain to his secretary that they were not insisting upon an answer from the Senator as to what he would do in the next Congress, that they merely wished to put before him their ground for asking for his favorable vote in the next Congress. The committee left a letter at the Senator's office which read:

"AND IN REPLY WOULD SAY YOUR VISIT WOULD BE AN IDLE CEREMONY."
SENATOR BRANDEGEE
NOTE TO SUFFRAGISTS
BOSSISM CAMP
SUFFS NOTES "BRANDEGEED"
CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN

(*From the Hartford Post, September 11, 1915*)

"Another Unsatisfactory Note"

"As a number of your constituents, we ask the privilege of an interview. We do not ask from you any expression whatever of your own sentiments on woman suffrage; we only desire to present our case."

The Senator, in his reply, said, positively: "I do not care to comply with your request to designate a time and place for the hearing of your case." This letter appeared in the press before reaching Mrs. Ascough.

Senator Brandegee's letter read in part:

"The amendment to the federal constitution which you demand, if adopted, would compel a state to allow woman suffrage whether the state wanted to do so or not. . . . I am unalterably opposed to this amendment. It has never been an open question with me. I have always been opposed to it and always shall be opposed to it, or any similar amendment to the federal constitution. I have heard all the arguments on both sides of the question . . . and it would be a perfectly idle ceremony to listen to the members of your committee who state the same arguments with which I am entirely familiar and with which I entirely disagree. When I have come to a mature decision after years of argument and consideration, I do not care to listen to the arguments over again simply for the purpose of being talked to. There are some questions which, when I have decided them, I must consider closed. . . . In view of the foregoing considerations I do not care to comply with your request to designate a time and place for the hearing of your case."

The action of Senator Brandegee has received widespread publicity even in papers which usually give meager reports of suffrage activities. All the papers make the point that Senator Brandegee was merely asked to receive (and to receive for the first time) a deputation of Connecticut women in support of the federal suffrage amendment, and that he flatly refused them the opportunity for a hearing.

The *Hartford Times* comments as follows: "Because of the principle invoked by Mrs. Ascough, that of the right of citizens to present their case to representatives, quite apart from any personal feelings of the representative on the issue in hand, widespread interest has arisen in this controversy throughout the state. Public opinion seems to be to the effect that the contention of the suffragists is sound, and that Senator Brandegee will have to back down."

Representative Smith of Idaho for Anthony Amendment

"IF WOMAN suffrage is good for one state, I do not see why it would not be good for every state. For that reason I have supported the national suffrage amendment, and will continue to do so." These were the words of Representative Addison T. Smith, of Idaho, when he met a number of his women constituents in Shoshone recently. The women of Shoshone heard that Representative Smith was in their town and they took advantage of the opportunity to interview him.

It is splendid to see the interest of these women in the suffrage question. They have not thought much about it here in this state where they have been voting for twenty years and where they take it as a matter of course that women should vote. If all women are not voting now, they think they surely will be soon. The little girls think it is "queer" when they hear there are states where women are not allowed to vote.

SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE AROUSES WOMEN VOTERS

Little has been known of the difficulties that beset women in the work to gain enfranchisement, but when these voters hear of the campaigns in the states that have lost, the splendid service in states that are hoping to win, and the never-ceasing efforts put forth in Congress, their interest is kindled, their indignation is aroused, and their eyes show that they hear the call to arms.

The meeting in Shoshone took place in the Parish House where the women's club is accustomed to meet. The half hour before Mr. Smith arrived was given to Miss Vernon to hear her account of the work of the Congressional Union. She impressed upon the western women the ability they have to put the suffrage measure through the next Congress, and urged them to make use of their power as voters.

Mrs. Joe Wheeler, treasurer of the Shoshone Study Club, presided at the meeting, and when Representative Smith arrived welcomed him and introduced Mrs. Millsaps as the one who would speak for the delegation. Mrs. Millsaps said she was speaking not only for the women of Shoshone, but for the women of Idaho, in thanking Representative Smith for the stand he had taken for woman suffrage in the last session of Congress. She asked the women present to join with her in a rising vote of thanks, and after all the women had risen to their feet, she requested Mr. Smith to work for the measure in caucus, in committee, and by every means within his power.

MR. SMITH WILL BE ON THE FIRING LINE

Mr. Smith then declared he had favored woman suffrage for many years, as the Idaho women knew, and he believed it was for a man to stand for it and vote for it wherever he got the chance. "When there is need of action I assure you I will be found upon the firing line." When Mr. Smith was asked what he thought of the Shafroth-Palmer resolution he said: "I have always stood for the Mondell amendment which I believe is the right one, and I would be against the other mentioned simply because of the complications it would cause in the question. While I do not like to doubt the sincerity of those who have introduced the other resolution, I must say I have sometimes been suspicious of them. If it ever comes to a fight, I believe the advocates of the Mondell amendment will do all in their power to get rid of the other one."

When Mrs. Millsaps asked Representative Smith if he thought it would be impossible to get the ratification of a sufficient number of states for the amendment because of the hostility of the South, the Congressman replied that he believed the necessary three-fourths could be obtained since the full force of the suffrage movement could be turned upon one legislature after the other.

"Some people may be surprised," said Mr. Smith in conclusion, "at the opinions I have here expressed because of the different position taken by our Senior Senator, who is acknowledged to be a great lawyer, but I have simply followed my convictions. It is gratifying to know that you ladies have taken an interest in the way I have voted, and I have greatly enjoyed meeting you here today. Call upon me whenever you want anything done."

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CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Arizona

Headquarters: *Jefferson Hotel, Phoenix.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

MANY of the most prominent women of Arizona are in California and will stay until after the Women Voters' Convention as delegates for their state. Other prominent names are being added from all sections of the state.

Among those who have joined the Congressional Union the past week are Mrs. F. D. Blackmer, Mrs. William M. Brawner, Mrs. Bert Grove, Mrs. Frank B. McCrary, wife of the son of the Secretary of War under President Hayes; Mrs. S. Stewart, Miss Pearl Zahn, Mrs. W. H. McCalla, of Cashion, Arizona; Mrs. E. N. Phillips, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. F. B. Stevens, president of the Phoenix W. C. T. U. and corresponding secretary of the Arizona W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Inez Struckmeyer, and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Weber, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, temporary resident of Phoenix.

The state convention, to be held after the Women Voters' Convention, will be assisted and largely attended by the leading women of the entire state.

Last night we had an enthusiastic meeting at the Y. W. C. A. The stadium was decorated with the Congressional Union colors, and, as outdoor meetings are popular in Phoenix at this season of the year, the cordial response to the impromptu call to the meeting was reassuring.

Ella C. Thompson.

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

AT A great mass meeting held recently by the Congressional Union at the Exposition, Marcus Cohen, commissioner to the Exposition from New Zealand, briefly spoke of the struggle of New Zealand women for suffrage, which dated back to 1857, and told of the changed conditions which had been brought about as a result. Mr. Cohen said he could not get over his amazement here in California when he read of the deputation of California women voters to their representative, Senator Phelan, who "was on the fence and wanted to continue to sit there in regard to suffrage unless political expediency made it necessary for him to give up the post."

Miss Maude Younger, a member of the Congressional Union, who has just returned from campaigning in the eastern suffrage states, made a plea for a more speedy solution of the suffrage problem. "The burden of the women of the unenfranchised states, their struggle, is ours more than it ever was; our freedom is not our own while they are unenfranchised. I realized in the East that we women can spend a life-time for suffrage if we continue to work state by state only. Do you realize that since we won our fight in California, Ohio has been twice defeated and Michigan twice defeated? A swifter and surer way of winning suffrage than these wasteful struggles has come to the front—the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. All women, especially the women of the West, should stand behind it. I heard Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, say in Washington: 'The ballot for women will only come through the persistent and unremitting effort of the women in the free states.'

"I do not wish to minimize the importance of the campaign now on in the four eastern campaign states. New York has a splendid fighting chance, and her victory would change the suffrage situation in this country. But we must keep the federal idea before us. No one realizes the educational value of the vote so intensely as those who have been away from a voting state and see the sharp contrasts on returning, see the feeling of social responsibility steadily growing."

Mr. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, declared that the women of New York were not smashing windows, but prejudices, in a city where the chief argument against suffrage was still that "woman's place was in the home." "Of course woman's place is no more in the home than man's is in business; and it would be a very poor citizen who gave all his time to business. The man or woman who does is but prostituting his life. I see no reason why the fight for suffrage should not go on in the state and in the nation. The states that are free certainly owe a duty to the unenfranchised women of the nation and should back the federal suffrage amendment.

"I have come through many suffrage states. One man said to me that the best women in his community did not vote. I denied this. The wealthiest women, the society women, may not vote, I said. But I put those women at the bottom of the list when it comes to character. There is nothing greater than self-government, the right the world is fighting for. The woman who does not appreciate it is no better than the man who does not.

"It is admitting that women are on a lower plane than the negro, the inferior race, to say that women cannot be liberated by the federal government. This is a matter for the federal government to settle. For my part, I will devote my time, whenever I am asked, to explaining enfranchisement by the federal suffrage amendment."

Andrew Gallagher, the California labor leader, declared that labor had been with women in their California fight because they believed the woman vote was a vote in the right direction. "We didn't endorse suffrage out of chivalry, but for economic reasons. We felt that women would see through the sham of things and would vote in favor of the many and against the privileges of the few. And they have, and will continue to do so. In those days when suffrage hopes were dark in California, labor stood by women; as we stood for state suffrage, so we now stand for national suffrage. If labor can help to bring about the passage of the national woman suffrage amendment, then labor will put its shoulder to the wheel and do all in its power to force its adoption.

"I do not wish to speak against elected officials, but I believe that a delegation representing both the men and the women of California should go to that representative who recently declared that suffrage was a privilege and not a right and tell him that the mandate is upon any representative of the state to represent the people of that state, and that he must fall in line with the wishes of his constituents, whatever may be his personal feeling in the matter. The right of women to appeal to Congress to enact into legislation this principle of freedom cannot be questioned by any sane man. The times in which we live ought to prompt all of the heads of the government to cooperate in this matter, instead of hindering."

Vivian Pierce.

Colorado

Headquarters: 222½ *N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler.*

AT A recent meeting of the State Executive Committee in Denver arrangements were made for the systematic working up of the Colorado Branch of the Union all over the state.

Headquarters are the center of increasing activity, and distinguished suffragists from all parts of the country arouse special interest by their presence. Mrs. Maury, state auditor of Texas, is among the more recent arrivals.

At the tea this week Mrs. Ess, of Kansas City, Missouri, will speak from the standpoint of a suffragist in that state.

Caroline E. Spencer.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F. Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

A THEATER benefit for the District Branch of the Congressional Union will be given at Poli's Theater, October 4, by the Poli's Popular Players, with Mr. Van Buren in the leading rôle. Tickets are for sale at headquarters; please make checks payable to Abby Scott Baker, treasurer.

A call has been sent out for a meeting at headquarters next Tuesday evening, September 21, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, who has consented to act as stage manager at the pageant rehearsals, will outline the plan of the pageant. All suffragists *and their friends* are invited to be present, and enroll as participants.

Nina E. Allender.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga St., Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

THE governing board decided at a meeting this week to make an automobile parade a feature of the great demonstration at the time Congress convenes in December.

Fifty handsomely decorated automobiles led by a band will go through the principal streets of Baltimore. A big open-air meeting will be held at the Courthouse Plaza, after which a large party of suffragists will leave for Washington to join in the parade to the Capitol, where petitions will be presented to Congress.

Representative Jesse D. Price has written as follows to Mrs. James C. Leonard, chairman of the First Congressional District:

"I am in receipt of yours of September 1, stating that you are waiting for a favorable reply to the letter sent me by Mrs. Guion Miller, asking for an interview with a delegation of suffragists, and asking me to name a day and hour this week that I could meet your delegation in Easton. On account of important duties here it is impossible for me to meet your delegation in Easton this week.

"I am writing Mrs. Miller today."

According to a statement made by Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Union, "We will make it pretty hard 'sledding' for Mr. Price. If he does not receive a delegation from his district, we will advise every suffragist to make it her special business to call upon Mr. Price at every opportunity. When he arrives in Washington we will see to it that Maryland suffragists call upon him every time that he visits the Capitol. In this way Mr. Price will receive a very much larger delegation of women, and the cause of suffrage will be brought to his attention more often than if he receives a delegation at the present time."

The first week in October a musical will be given by Mrs. Roberta Kein Tubman for the benefit of the Congressional Union. Saturday, September 18, the Congressional Union will hold a meeting at Rockville. The speakers will be Miss Marjory Soper, vice-chairman of the Maryland Branch; Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District, and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer. Mrs. Roberta Kein Tubman will sing.

Edna Story Latimer.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from September 6 Through September 13

Mrs. Delia A. Emerson	$5.00
Mrs. Leonard Curtis	17.00
Miss Eliza R. Carlisle	5.00
Miss Aurelia S. Harwood	25.00
Miss Ann Dabney	1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	1,000.00
Mrs. William Kent	150.00
Miss Mildred Taylor	1.00
Anonymous	.25
Mrs. Laura C. Pollard	1.00
Mrs. Emma P. Gray	5.00
Mrs. H. A. Luke	1.00
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst	500.00
Miss Genevieve Cooke	5.00
Mrs. M. H. de Young	200.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding	1.00
Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre	25.00
Mr. J. H. Braly	25.00
Mr. Frank P. Walsh	50.00
Mrs. Grace Brown Parker	2.00
Mrs. William C. Sturgis	5.00
Mrs. Lillian Kerr	2.00
Anonymous	2.00
Mrs. G. I. Pelton	1.00
Mrs. J. T. Morrison	5.00
Mrs. E. B. Neiswanger	1.00
Miss Anna Briggs	1.00
Membership fees	54.25
Collections	1.01
	$2,091.51

Contributions made to Maryland Branch:

Mrs. W. S. Thayer	$2.00	
Miss Marjory Soper	1.50	
Mrs. Edward L. Graham	10.00	
Mrs. Laura Webb-Peploe	5.00	
Mrs. William J. Funck	5.00	
Mrs. Townsend Scott	25.00	
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker	12.00	
Mrs. Roberta Kein Tubman	1.00	
Mrs. Ella Warfield Evans	1.00	
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	48.08	
Anonymous	1.00	
Collections	45.95	
Receipts from suffrage store	3.50	
		$161.03
Total		$2,252.54
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST		76,052.75
Total through September 13, 1915		$78,305.29

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Senator Works Pledges Support to the Anthony Amendment

ADMITTING that a year ago he had questioned the wisdom of the national amendment as a method of enfranchising women, Senator Works stated this week that he had reconsidered his former objections and had decided to give his undivided support in the coming Congress to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Miss Elsie Hill, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, arranged the interview with Senator Works on behalf of the California members of the Union.

Senator Works stated that in the last Congress he had been of the opinion that suffrage should come state by state and not by Congressional action. Now, however, he had given up this position, he said. "The race question," said Senator Works, emphatically, "should not be given as an argument against the national amendment. That amendment simply abolishes the sex qualification, leaving valid all other existing qualifications, as well as the right of the state to establish new qualifications."

In conclusion, Senator Works pledged to his women constituents his unqualified and practical support of the national suffrage amendment, and stated that upon reaching Washington he would do everything possible to put the amendment through in the coming session of Congress.

Maine State Convention

(*Continued from page* 3.)

Waterville, Maine,
August 10, 1915.

I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the state of Maine conferring suffrage upon women, but I am not in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would force woman's suffrage upon states which do not desire it. The state of Mississippi has a white population of about the same size as the state of Maine, but in addition it has about 1,200,000 negro population. The enfranchisement of the male negro population forced a most difficult situation upon Mississippi and the other southern states and I am not willing by my vote to aid in increasing the burden which has been thrown upon these states. The conditions which prevail in them, I am sure, are not pleasing to any true American, who believes in the freedom of the ballot and in equality under our Constitution and laws.

Very sincerely yours,
Charles F. Johnson.

AT THE conference a brief and simple constitution was adopted, and Mrs. John Jay White was elected to represent the Maine State Congressional Union at the Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16, and to present the following message:

"We, disfranchised women of Maine, send greetings to the women voters of the United States, assembled in convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and urge that they instruct our Senators and Congressmen by means of letters and their united ballot to work and vote for the Anthony amendment. We believe that the time has come when women as well as men are needed in the work of solving the problems, national and state, which are before the American people today, and we believe that the quickest and most effective way to obtain universal suffrage is by means of a federal amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

The evening session was held in Pythian Hall and was addressed by Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Whitehouse presiding.

An unforeseen and permanent gain derived from the convention is the enlistment of Mr. Whitehouse for active work among lawyers in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. From being a suffragist indifferent to the federal field, this extremely valuable ally is now ardently advocating the amendment.

Congressman Foss Cordial to His Constituents

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. FOSS, of the tenth Illinois district, cordially received a deputation of Illinois members of the Congressional Union on September 7. The members of the deputation, fifteen in number, lunched together in the rooms of the Brownleigh Club earlier in the day.

The speakers, who were introduced by Miss Edith L. Swift, were Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Miss Mary Bartelme, Judge of the Juvenile Court; Miss Florence Holbrook, and Miss Gertrude Crocker. Judge Bartelme urged the passage of a federal amendment on the ground of the great need for the women of every state to have a voice in electing men who pass laws affecting domestic relations and children. She held not only that women should be heard, as a matter of justice, upon these subjects which so affect their lives, but that the national enfranchisement of women would improve the laws, especially those relating to divorce and to child welfare.

Congressman Foss declined to pledge himself to vote for any one amendment, but told the deputation that he hoped when the suffrage bill came up, to see them all in Washington. He urged them to "watch his vote."

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

SEPTEMBER 5 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 11.

Miss May Roland	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. John Jay White	5
Mrs. Edna Story Latimer	1
Miss Edith L. Swift	1
Mrs. Marie Manning Gasch	1
Mrs. Anna Delony Martin	4
Miss Edythe Hanzsche	1
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	2
Mrs. H. T. Luscomb	1
Dr. Clara S. Ludlow	1
Miss Cora E. Johnson	1
	20
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,312
Total through September 11	1,332

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